

The QCD phase diagram: A comparison of lattice and hadron resonance gas model calculations

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Abstract

We compare the lattice results on QCD phase diagram for two and three flavors with the hadron resonance gas model (HRGM) calculations. Lines of constant energy density ϵ have been determined at different baryo-chemical potentials μ_B . For the strangeness chemical potentials μ_S , we use two models. In one model, we explicitly set $\mu_S = 0$ for all temperatures and baryo-chemical potentials. This assignment is used in lattice calculations. In the other model, μ_S is calculated in dependence on T and μ_B according to the condition of vanishing strangeness. We also derive an analytical expression for the dependence of T_c on μ_B/T by applying Taylor expansion of ϵ . In both cases, we compare HRGM results on $T_c - \mu_B$ diagram with the lattice calculations. The agreement is excellent, especially when the trigonometric function of ϵ is truncated up to the same order as done in lattice simulations. For studying the efficiency of the truncated Taylor expansion, we calculate the radius of convergence. For zero- and second-order radii, the agreement with lattice is convincing. Furthermore, we make predictions for QCD phase diagram for non-truncated expressions and physical masses. These predictions are to be confirmed by heavy-ion experiments and future lattice calculations with very small lattice spacing and physical quark masses.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The QCD phase diagram at finite temperatures and densities attracted increasing attention [1], especially as it became possible to perform lattice QCD simulations at finite baryo-chemical potential μ_B [2, 3, 4, 5]. The numerical studies for the equation of state at finite μ_B provides a valuable framework for understanding the experimental signatures for the phase transition from confined hadrons to quark-gluon plasma (QGP). The heavy-ion experiments are aiming to explore the QCD phase diagram. Therefore, it is of great interest to show the interrelation between strangeness and baryo-chemical potentials and T_c in hadron resonance gas model (HRGM) compared with the available lattice QCD simulations.

It is known that QCD phase diagram has a very rich structure. From numerical simulations, we know that the location of the phase transition line depends on the quark masses and flavors and the way of including the strange quark chemical potential μ_s at different values of μ_B and T . The isospin chemical potential can play an additional role. But relative to μ_B and μ_s , the isospin chemical potential is very small, so that we can assume an entire symmetry in light quark potentials and therefore ignore the isospin chemical potential.

The first point in QCD phase diagram, namely the point at T_c and $\mu = 0$, has been a subject of different lattice simulations [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]. We know so far that for two quark flavors ($n_f = 2$) the transition is second order or rapid crossover and the critical temperature is $T_c \approx 173 \pm 8$ MeV. For $n_f = 3$, we have a first order phase transition and $T_c \approx 154 \pm 8$ MeV. For $n_f = 2 + 1$, i.e. two degenerate light quarks and one heavy strange quark, the transition is crossover and $T_c \approx 173 \pm 8$ MeV. For the pure gauge theory, $T_c \approx 271 \pm 2$ MeV and the deconfinement phase transition is first order.

The lattice QCD simulations at $\mu_B \neq 0$ is still lacking an effective exact algorithm and suffer from the sign-problem. The fermion determinant gets complex and therefore the conventional Monte Carlo techniques are no longer applicable, since the lattice configurations can no longer be generated with the probability of the Boltzmann weight. However, during the last few years considerable progress has been made to overcome these problems [2, 3, 4, 5].

The significant numerical results on positioning the QCD phase diagram we have so far is that the transition line can be described by a parabola. This simple relation can be viewed as a reflection of the truncations done in the Taylor expansions of different thermodynamic quantities calculated on lattice. In addition, we know from effective models such

as bootstrap and Nambu-Jona-Lasinio models that the structure of the phase diagram is complex. The freeze-out curve takes a much different behavior at large chemical potential [9, 10]. Nevertheless, one might think that for small chemical potential ($\mu_q \approx T_c$) the curvature of T_c -dependence upon μ_q can be fitted as a parabola, where μ_q is the quark baryo-chemical potential. The situation at very large chemical potentials is not clear. One might need to take into account other effects, such as quantum effects at low temperatures [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16], which might be able to describe the change in the correlations from confined hadrons to coupled quark-pairs.

In present work, we take advantage of our previous work [17, 18, 19] on analysis the critical temperatures T_c for different quark masses and on reproducing the lattice thermodynamics at zero and finite μ_B by HRGM. We assumed that the deconfinement is driven by a constant energy density. We have shown [17, 18] that the degrees of freedom rapidly increase at $\epsilon_c(T_c, \mu_B = 0)$. Here, we assume that ϵ_c remains constant along the whole phase transition line [19, 20], $\epsilon_c(T_c, 0) = \epsilon_c(T_c, \mu_B)$. Concretely, we propose that the existence of different transitions does not affect the assumption that ϵ_c is constant for all μ_B -values. We have to emphasize here that it is not possible in the framework of this model to make any statement about the transition at very large μ_B and low T . As $T \rightarrow T_c$, HRGM is no longer applicable. The nature of the degrees of freedom in this region is very different from that of the *nearly* non-interacting QGP at high T and low μ_B . The message we have in this paper is that the condition driving the QCD phase transition at finite T and μ_B [17, 18, 19] is the energy density. Its value is not affected by the conjecture of existing of different transitions along the whole μ_B -axis.

The model will be presented in Sec. II. In Sec. III, we introduce expressions for the lines of constant T_c . The lines of constant energy density are given in Sec. IV. The results are discussed in Sec. V. Sec. VI is devoted to the radius of convergence. In Sec. VII, we summarize the conclusions.

II. THE MODEL

Assuming an ideal quantum gas consisting of point-like hadron resonances, the canonical partition function for one particle and its anti-particle reads

$$\mathcal{Z}(V, T, \mu) = g \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 \left\{ \ln(1 \pm e^{-(\varepsilon - \mu)/T}) + \ln(1 \pm e^{-(\varepsilon + \mu)/T}) \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where \pm stand for bosons and fermions, respectively. $\varepsilon = (k^2 + m^2)^{1/2}$ is the single-particle energy and g is the spin-isospin degeneracy factor. Under the given assumptions, one can sum up the contributions from all resonances pieces, so that

$$\ln \mathcal{Z}^{(id)}(V, T, \mu) = \sum_i^\infty \ln \mathcal{Z}_i(V, T, \mu_i). \quad (2)$$

In this expression, there are two important features included; the kinetic energies and the summation over all degrees of freedom and energies of resonances. On the other hand, we know that the formation of resonances can only be materialized through strong interactions [21]; *Resonances (fireballs) are composed of further resonances (fireballs), which in turn consist of resonances (fireballs) and so on.*

In spite of this, if one would like to take into consideration all kinds of resonance interactions in HRGM, then, for instance, by means of the S -matrix, we can re-write Eq. (2) as an expansion of the fugacity term.

$$\ln \mathcal{Z}^{(int)}(V, T, \mu) = \ln \mathcal{Z}^{(id)}(V, T, \mu) + \sum_{\nu=2}^\infty a_\nu(T) \exp(\mu_\nu/T). \quad (3)$$

S -matrix describes the scattering processes in the thermodynamical system [22]. $a_\nu(T)$ are the so-called virial coefficients and the subscript ν refers to the order of the multiple-particle interactions.

$$a_\nu(T) = \frac{g_r}{2\pi^3} \int_{M_\nu}^\infty dw e^{-\varepsilon_r(w)/T} \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \delta_l(w). \quad (4)$$

The sum runs over the spatial waves. The phase shift $\delta_l(w)$ of two-body inelastic interactions, for instance, depends on the resonance half-width Γ_r , spin and mass of produced resonances,

$$\ln \mathcal{Z}^{(int)}(V, T, \mu) = \ln \mathcal{Z}^{(id)}(V, T, \mu) + \frac{g_r}{2\pi^3} \int_{M_\nu}^\infty dw \frac{\Gamma_r e^{(-\varepsilon_r(w)+\mu_r)/T}}{(M_r - w)^2 + \left(\frac{\Gamma_r}{2}\right)^2}. \quad (5)$$

By inserting $-\mu$ in place of μ in Eq. (5), we take into consideration the two-particle inelastic interactions, from which the anti-particles will be produced. For narrow width and/or at low T , the virial term reduces, so that we will get the *non-relativistic* ideal partition function of

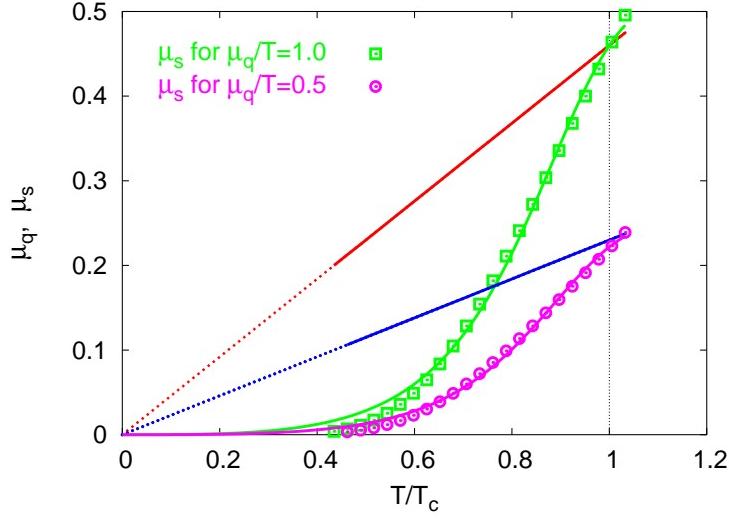


Fig. 1: The strange quark chemical potential μ_s vs. T/T_c for $\mu_q/T = 1$ and $\mu_q/T = 0.5$ (straight lines). The results are fitted according to Eq. (9). At $T = 0$, we find that $\mu_q = \mu_s = 0$. As $T \rightarrow T_c$, the strangeness chemical potential approaches the baryo-chemical potential, $\mu_s = \mu_q$. The units used here are $\sqrt{\sigma} \sim 420$ MeV.

the hadron resonances with effective masses M_ν . In other words, the resonance contributions to the partition function are the same as that of free particles with some effective mass. At temperatures comparable to Γ_r , the effective mass approaches the physical one. Thus, at high temperatures, the strong interactions are taken into consideration via including heavy resonances, Eq. (2). We therefore suggest to use the canonical partition function Eq. (2) without any corrections. Furthermore, we do not apply the excluded volume corrections. We include all hadron resonances with masses up to 2 GeV, such a way we avoid the singularities expected at Hagedorn temperature [17, 18].

In the two sections which follow, we discuss how to include the strangeness chemical potential μ_s in HRGM and lattice QCD.

A. μ_s in hadron resonance gas model

The *hadron*-based chemical potentials μ_B , μ_S are related to the *quark*-based ones, μ_q , μ_s

$$\mu_B = 3\mu_q, \quad \mu_S = \mu_q - \mu_s, \quad (6)$$

Assuming that the isospin and charge chemical potentials are vanishing, we use the following combination for the hadron resonances

$$\mu = 3b\mu_q + s\mu_s, \quad (7)$$

where b and s are the baryon and strange quantum numbers, respectively. Obviously, this expression is valid for baryons as well as for mesons. The quantum numbers are entirely conserved.

The initial conditions in heavy-ion collisions apparently include zero net strangeness. This is expected to remain the case during the whole interaction unless an asymmetry in the production of strange particles happens during the hadronization. As we are interested in the hadron thermodynamics and location of QCD phase transition, we suppose that the net strangeness is entirely vanishing. The average strange particle number reads

$$\langle n_s \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N \lambda_s^{(i)} \frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{Z}^{(i)}(V, T, \mu)}{\partial \lambda_s^{(i)}}. \quad (8)$$

$\ln \mathcal{Z}$ is given in Eq. (3) and μ_S is given in Eq. (6). $\lambda_s = \exp(\mu_S/T)$ is the fugacity factor of s quark. The procedure used to calculate the *quark-based* μ_s is the following: For given T and μ_q (or μ_B), we iteratively increase μ_s and in each iteration, we calculate the difference $\langle n_s \rangle - \langle n_{\bar{s}} \rangle$, Eq. (8). The value of μ_s which disposes zero net strangeness is the one we read out and shall use in calculating the thermodynamic quantities. As in Eq. (6) the relation between μ_s and μ_S is given by taking into consideration the baryonic property of s quark. The resulting μ_s for different μ_q (or μ_B) and T are depicted in Fig. 1. From this *numerical* method, we fit μ_s as a function of T and μ_B ,

$$\mu_s \approx \frac{0.138 \vartheta \theta^3}{1 - 2.4 \theta^2 + 2.7 \theta^3}, \quad (9)$$

where $\vartheta \equiv \mu_q/T$ and $\theta \equiv T/T_c$.

Let us note here that for these calculations we have *re-scaled* the resonance masses in order to be comparable to the quark masses used in lattice QCD simulations. The procedure of giving *unphysically* heavy masses to the hadron resonances is introduced in [17, 18]. In these calculations, the mass of lightest Goldstone meson becomes $m_\pi = 770$ MeV and consequently, the critical temperature gets almost as large as 200 MeV at $\mu_B = 0$.

In order to guarantee vanishing net strange particle numbers in HRGM as the case in heavy-ion collisions, it is not enough to simply set $\mu_s = 0$ and consequently, $\mu_S = \mu_q = \mu_B/3$

in Eq. (8). However, there are publications in which the authors have assigned μ_s to zero in hadron matter and afterwards applied the Gibbs condition for the *first order* phase transition to QGP. The reason is obvious. Aside the baryons, the strange mesons with different contents of s quarks play determining roles at different temperatures and therefore, affect the final results, Eq. (6). Setting $\mu_s = 0$, leads to violating the strange quantum numbers. Nevertheless, we will show here calculations in which we set $\mu_s = 0$. We do this in order to extensively compare with lattice results. We apply this assignment in order to check the ability of HRGM in reproducing the current lattice simulations [20]. After accomplishing this successfully, we can go beyond the lattice constraints to show the physical picture. We will make predictions for QCD phase diagram for physical masses and non-truncated Taylor series for thermodynamical expressions. These predictions are to be confirmed by heavy-ion experiments and future lattice calculations with very small lattice spacing and physical quark masses.

For completeness of the discussion, we recall the situation in the plasma regime (see also next section). For conserving strangeness at $T > T_c$, we have to suppose that $\mu_S = 0$. μ_S consists of one baryonic part $\mu_B/3$ and another part coming from the strangeness quantum number $-\mu_s$. From Eq. (6), we then get

$$\mu_s = \mu_q = \mu_B/3. \quad (10)$$

This result is numerically confirmed in Fig. 1. For $\mu_q = 0$ (or $\mu_B = 0$), we find that $\mu_s = 0$ for all temperatures. μ_s increases with increasing both μ_q and T . At T_c , we find that $\mu_q \approx \mu_s$. Therefore, we can suggest to set $\mu_q = \mu_s$ for all temperatures above T_c .

We can so far summarize that μ_S in the hadron matter has to be calculated in dependence on μ_B and T under the assumption that the net strangeness is vanishing. In the QGP phase, one might fulfill this assumption by setting $\mu_s = \mu_B/3$. As we will see later, in lattice simulations, one assigns $\mu_S = \mu_s = 0$. We deal with all these cases in this work.

B. μ_s in lattice QCD

In the Euclidian path integral formulation, the partition function of lattice QCD at finite T and μ reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(T, \mu) &= \text{Tr } e^{-(H - \mu N)/T} \\ &= \int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} \mathcal{D}A e^{\mathcal{S}_f(V, T, \mu) + \mathcal{S}_g(V, T)}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $(\psi, \bar{\psi})$ and A are the fermion and gauge fields, respectively. The chemical potential μ is given in Eq. (7). By Legendre transformation of the Hamiltonian H , we get the Euclidian action $\mathcal{S} = \int_0^{1/T} dt \int_V d^3x \mathcal{L}$. The fermionic action is

$$\mathcal{S}_f = a^3 \sum_x \left[m a \bar{\psi}_x \psi_x + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^4 (\bar{\psi}_x \gamma_k \psi_{x+\hat{k}} - \bar{\psi}_{x+\hat{k}} \gamma_k \psi_x) + \mu a \bar{\psi}_x \gamma_4 \psi_x \right], \quad (12)$$

where a is the lattice spacing. As given in Eq. (8), the number density of the quarks with flavor number x is obtained by derivation with respect to μ_x ,

$$n_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_x} \ln \mathcal{Z}(T, \mu_x). \quad (13)$$

For checking the dependence of μ_s on μ_q and consequently on μ_B , it is enough to approximate the fermionic part of lattice QCD Lagrangian for three quark flavors as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &\approx \mu_q \left(\sum_{x \in \{u,d\}} \bar{\psi}_x \gamma_4 \psi_x \right) + \mu_s \bar{\psi}_s \gamma_4 \psi_s \\ &\approx \mu_q n_u + \mu_q n_d + \mu_s n_s. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

To take into account the conservation of the baryon and strange quantum numbers, the summation in last expression has to run over s quarks, too. By doing this, last term turns to be $(\mu_q - \mu_s) n_s$. Then we expect that the strangeness on lattice vanishes at $\mu_s = \mu_q$. But from Eq. (14), which reflects the situation in current lattice simulations, we find that $n_s = 0$ for $\mu_s = 0$.

As discussed in previous section, the strangeness in QGP is conserved at $\mu_s = \mu_q = \mu_B/3$. In the hadron regime, especially at large μ_B , μ_s (or μ_S) has to be calculated as a function of T and μ_B (Fig. 1). In spite of these considerations, the reliable lattice QCD simulations are still limited to $\mu_B \approx 3T_c$. As we will see in Sec. V, at this small value, there is practically no big difference between $\mu_s = 0$ and $\mu_s = f(T, \mu_B)$.

III. LINES OF CONSTANT T_c

A. $T_c(\mu)$ in hadron resonance gas model

In Boltzmann limit, the energy density in an ideal quantum system consisting of one particle and its anti-particle can be expressed as

$$\epsilon(T, \mu) = \frac{g}{\pi^2} T m^2 \left[m K_1 \left(\frac{m}{T} \right) + 3 T K_2 \left(\frac{m}{T} \right) \right] \cosh \left(\frac{\mu}{T} \right). \quad (15)$$

μ is given in Eq. (7). We can divide this expression into two sectors: one meson- m and one baryon-sector b [18, 23],

$$\varepsilon_h(T, \mu) = \varepsilon_m(T) + \varepsilon_b(T) \cosh(\mu/T). \quad (16)$$

Applying truncations in the Taylor expansions of $\cosh(\mu/T)$ up to the second order of μ/T - as done in lattice calculations [24] - we can estimate the lines of constant T_c in HRGM. In doing this, we assume that $\varepsilon_h(T, \mu) = \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)$. Furthermore, we assume that the dependence of energy density on the quark mass is quite small. We see this in Fig. 2 which is reported in Ref. [25]. At T_c and for the same temporal lattice dimension N_τ , there is very small change in ε_c for different quark masses. The latter are related to the pion masses via $m_\pi^2 \propto m_q$.

The starting point in expressing $T_c(\mu_B)$ for constant ratios μ_B/T is to expand Eq. (16) around the points $T = T_c$ and $\mu_B = 0$. The second-order expansion gives

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_h(T, \mu_B) &= \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0) + \left[\frac{\partial \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)}{\partial T} (T - T_c) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_B^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)}{\partial \mu_B^2} \right], \\ &= \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0) + \left[\frac{\partial \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)}{\partial T} (T - T_c) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_b(T_c, 0) \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Under the assumptions given above, this leads to the following parabola:

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_B)}{T_c(\mu_B = 0)} = 1 - \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{T_c(\mu_B = 0)} \left[\frac{\varepsilon_b(T_c, 0)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)} \right] \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T} \right)^2, \quad (18)$$

where $\mu_q = \mu_B/3$. In order to map out the QCD phase diagram by using this analytic expression, we merely need to calculate the baryon energy density ε_b at T_c and $\mu_q = 0$ and the derivative of the hadron energy density with respect to T , $\partial \varepsilon_h(T_c, 0)/\partial T$. The results are

given in Sec. V. Evidently, it is possible to extend the above expression to include further higher terms of μ_q/T .

Then to determine T_c at given μ_B , we apply besides the above analytical method the condition of constant critical energy density [19, 20] (see Sec. IV). In this case, T_c is defined as the temperature at which the energy density in HRGM reaches a certain critical value. This value can be taken from lattice QCD simulations at $\mu_B = 0$.

B. $T_c(\mu)$ in lattice QCD

In lattice QCD simulations, the critical temperature $T_c(\mu)$ is to be calculated from the pseudo-critical coupling $\beta_c(\mu)$ by determining the susceptibility peak in either the Polyakov loop or the chiral condensate in $\beta - \mu$ dimensions. The lattice beta function $\beta(a)$ which can be obtained from the string tension is needed in order to express the results in physical units. From the first non-trivial Taylor coefficients of $T_c(\mu)$, we get

$$\frac{d^2}{d\mu^2}T_c(\mu) = -\frac{N_\tau^{-2}}{T_c(\mu=0)} \frac{\partial^2 \beta_c(\mu)}{\partial \mu^2} \left(a^{-1} \frac{\partial a}{\partial \beta} \right), \quad (19)$$

where N_τ is the temporal lattice dimension.

In the lattice QCD simulations [4] with $n_f = 2$ and quark mass $am_q = 0.1$, the dependence of T_c on μ_q has been found to take the following (parabola) expression:

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_q)}{T_c(\mu_q=0)} = 1 - 0.070(35) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T_c(\mu_q=0)} \right)^2. \quad (20)$$

In other lattice QCD simulations with the same flavor number but quark masses four times heavier than the physical masses [3],

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_q)}{T_c(\mu_q=0)} = 1 - 0.050(34) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T_c(\mu_q=0)} \right)^2. \quad (21)$$

It has been concluded [4] that the last relation remains almost unchanged for $am_q = 0.005$. In this regard, we have to remember that for small quark masses perturbative beta function has been used. As we will see later, we actually find an increase in the curvature with reducing resonance masses from the values which very well simulate the current lattice calculations ($m_\pi \approx 770$ MeV) to the physical masses, at which the lightest Goldstone meson is the physical pion ($m_\pi = 140$ MeV).

The results from Eq. (20) are depicted in Fig. 3. In the same figure, we plot Eq. (21). We also plot other lattice results [4], namely the short vertical lines which give T_c at constant energy density.

$n_f = 3$ lattice QCD results [26] for different quark masses obtained so far can be summarized as

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_q)}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} = 1 - 0.025(6) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} \right)^2, \quad am_q = 0.1, \quad (22)$$

$$= 1 - 0.114(46) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} \right)^2, \quad am_q = 0.005. \quad (23)$$

Again, in these simulations the beta function for the small quark masses has been calculated perturbatively. The results from these two expressions are depicted in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, respectively. From other $n_f = 3$ lattice QCD simulations [27],

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_q)}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} = 1 - 0.0610(90) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T} \right)^2 + 0.00235(89) \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T} \right)^4. \quad (24)$$

The curvature from $n_f = 2 + 1$ lattice simulations [28] has been compared with the three flavor one [3] and concluded that there is a complete agreement. As we will see in Fig. 6, the most recent $n_f = 2 + 1$ lattice simulations of [29] result in a curvature smaller than those from other lattice simulations. This can be understood according to the different fermionic actions used.

IV. LINES OF CONSTANT ENERGY DENSITY

In previous work [19], we have used HRGM in order to determine T_c corresponding to a wide range of quark (pion) masses at $\mu_B = 0$. The masses range from the chiral to pure gauge limits. We have seen that the condition of constant energy density can excellently reproduce the critical temperature T_c as a function of m_q and n_f . In present work, we extend this condition to finite chemical potentials μ_B . We use two models for including the strangeness chemical potential μ_S . In the first model, we calculate μ_S in dependence on μ_B and T according to the condition of zero net strangeness. In the other one, we explicitly set the quark-based $\mu_s = 0$. The last case is used in lattice QCD simulations. As given in Sec. II B, the proper inclusion of μ_s in QGP and in lattice Lagrangian is to assign to it the same value of $\mu_B/3$. Nevertheless, both choices can be accepted for the current lattice QCD

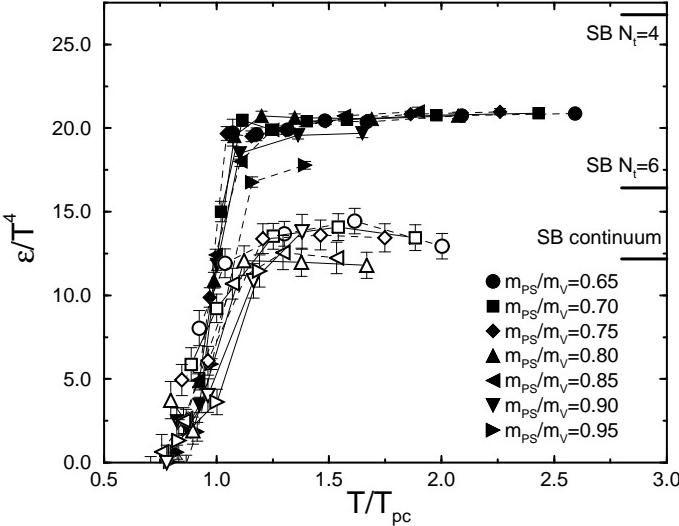


Fig. 2: The energy density normalized to T^4 given in dependence on T/T_c for different quark masses m_q and temporal lattice dimensions N_τ . This figure is reported in Ref. [25].

simulations, since the most reliable lattice calculations are currently performed at small baryo-chemical potentials ($\mu_q \approx T_c$). Consequently, the strangeness chemical potential is expected to be much smaller or at least as small as the baryo-chemical potential.

As discussed above, in HRGM, the energy density at finite chemical potential can be divided into two parts: one from the meson sector and another one from the baryon sector. For the first part, we can completely drop out the fugacity term. For symmetric numbers of light quarks, the baryo-chemical potential of mesons is vanishing. But for strange mesons the strangeness chemical potential assigned to their s quarks should be taken into account. For the baryon sector, the chemical potential is given by Eq. (7).

The question we intent to answer is: which value has to be assigned to the critical energy density at finite chemical potentials? We recall the lattice QCD simulations. In Fig. 2, we see that the energy density [31] at T_c is not a singular function but can rather be defined at different *critical* values depending on n_f and m_q . This reflects the nature of the phase transition, *cross-over*. On the other hand, the uncertainty in calculating the energy density on lattice is very large, almost a factor 2. The reason for this is the uncertainty in estimating T_c , Eq. (20). As mentioned above, T_c is determined according to maximum susceptibility. The uncertainty in this quasi T_c is $\sim 10\%$. The coefficients of T have additional $\sim 20\%$.

The critical energy density at which we define $T_c(\mu_B)$ in HRGM is taken from lattice

QCD simulations at $\mu_B = 0$ [8]. In lattice units, the dimensionless energy densities for $n_f = 2$ and $2 + 1$ are $\varepsilon/T^4|_{T_c} \cong 4.5 \pm 2$ and $\cong 6.5 \pm 2$, respectively. We take an average value and express it in physical units. Thus, $\epsilon_c = 600 \pm 300$ MeV/fm³.

As in [4], we assume that this value remains constant along the phase transition line; μ_B -axis. The existence of different phase transitions (cross-over and first-order) and the critical endpoint, at which the transition is second-order, is assumed not to affect this assumption. As mentioned in Sect. III B, the phase transition line on lattice is to be estimated according Eq. (19), i.e. up to $(\mu/T)^2$. Additional to this method, the line of constant energy density has been calculated [4]. By comparing the two lines, it has been found that they are almost coincident. In other words, the constant ϵ_c can be used to estimate the critical line at finite μ_B . We have to remember that the lattice estimation of ϵ has a very large uncertainty, $\epsilon \propto T^4$. Therefore, the transition line according to constant ϵ_c has a larger uncertainty, because of the additional uncertainty in the derivatives of ϵ_c with respect to μ_B and μ_B^2 .

What are the consequences if the assumption of constant $\epsilon_c(\mu_B)$ disregarding the uncertainty turned out to be incorrect? To discuss such consequences, we first recall the second-law of thermodynamics.

$$\partial\epsilon = T\partial s - p + \mu_B\partial n_B, \quad (25)$$

where s , p and n_B are the entropy, the pressure and the baryon number density, respectively.

If ϵ_c were a decreasing function of μ_B , this means that low incident energies are much more suitable to produce the phase transition from confined hadrons to deconfined QGP than the high incident energies! But the low limit should be given by the freeze-out curve [10], i.e., the hadronization phase diagram. We know from phenomenological observations that both freeze-out curve and phase transition line are coincident at low μ_B (high incident energy). For large μ_B the two lines are separated. The freeze-out curve [10] is given by $s/T^3 = 7$, entropy driven. Then along freeze-out curve it is expected that ϵ slightly increase with μ_B . This means the assumption that ϵ_c decreases with increasing μ_B will give a phase transition which has T_c much smaller than the freeze-out temperature.

In the other case, that ϵ_c increases with increasing μ_B , we expect the ϵ_c required for the phase transition gets larger with decreasing the incident energy! According to Eq. (25), the phase diagram is given by $T_c = \partial\epsilon/\partial s$ at constant n_B and $\mu_B = \partial\epsilon/\partial n_B$ at constant T . Then for increasing $\epsilon_c(\mu_B)$, the critical temperature is expected to increase or at least

remain constant. This result has the consequences that the phase transition at large μ_B will be difficult to materialize in heavy-ion collisions or impossible. Also the phases of coupled quark-pairs (color superconductivity) will be expected for very large μ_B or not allowed at all.

Since we use constant ϵ_c down to low temperatures, one might ask if there could be any relation between ϵ_c and the experimental value of nuclear density. Obviously at $T = 0$, HRGM, Eq. (1), is no longer applicable. In this limit, we suppose that the hadron gas is composed of degenerate Fermi gas of nucleons. We can therefore calculate μ_B corresponding to the normal nuclear density at $T = 0$ [10]. The value is 979 MeV. The energy density in this limit reads

$$\epsilon(\mu_B) = \frac{3g}{4\pi^2} m^4 \left[\frac{\mu_B}{m} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_B^2}{m^2} - 1} \left(\frac{\mu_B^2}{m^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\mu_B}{m} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu_B^2}{m^2} - 1} \right)}{2} \right] \quad (26)$$

V. THE RESULTS

Since we want to compare HRGM with lattice results [3, 4], some details about the lattice simulations at $\mu_q \neq 0$ are in order. Extensive details about HRGM are presented in Refs. [17, 18, 19]. In order to avoid the sign problem in lattice simulations [4], the derivatives of thermodynamic quantities with respect to $\mu_B = 0$ at the point T_c are first computed and then their Taylor expansion coefficients in terms of finite μ_q are calculated. The curvatures according to $T_c(\mu_B)$ and $\epsilon_c(\mu_B)$ are derived for different m_q . For instance for $am_q = 0.1$, the corresponding pion mass in lattice units for $n_f = 2$ is $am_\pi = 0.958(2)$, where $a\sigma = 0.271(10)$ [8]. This leads to $m_\pi \cong 773$ MeV. Keeping these features in mind, we performed our calculations for physical and re-scaled resonance masses. In Fig. 3, we find that our results are coincide with the lattice ones. In Ref. [3], the lattice simulations are performed with an imaginary chemical potential for $n_f = 2$ staggered quarks. For $\mu = i\mu_I$, the sign problem is obviously no longer existing. Using analytic continuation of the truncated Taylor series, one can then go to real μ . The light quark mass is four times the physical mass. The location of T_c at $\mu_B = 0$ has been extrapolated to the chiral limit. The lattice results are represented by the short curves in Figs. 3, 4 and 6.

A. Results for two flavors

From the canonical partition function Eq. (1), we can derive the energy density at finite chemical potential $\mu \neq 0$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon(T, \mu) &= T \frac{\partial T \ln \mathcal{Z}(T, \mu)}{\partial T} - T \ln \mathcal{Z}(T, \mu) + \mu \frac{\partial T \ln \mathcal{Z}(T, \mu)}{\partial \mu} \\ &= \frac{g}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty k^2 dk \frac{\varepsilon(k)}{e^{[\varepsilon(k)-\mu]/T} \pm 1}.\end{aligned}\quad (27)$$

In Boltzmann limit and by taking into consideration only one particle and its anti-particle, we get the expression given in Eq. (15). It is obvious that the trigonometric function included in last expression are not truncated. In calculating this quantity in HRGM, we sum up over all resonances we take into account.

We first start with two flavors. It is not needed to care about the strangeness chemical potential. As discussed above, there are two lattice QCD simulations for $n_f = 2$. In the first one, re-weighting methods, the physical quantities which usually can be calculated at $\mu_B = 0$ without any difficulties have responses at finite μ_B . The responses are utilized to estimate the thermodynamic quantities at finite μ_B . The other lattice simulations [3] use imaginary μ_B and afterwards apply analytical continuation. At given μ_B , T_c is determined as the temperature at which the energy density ϵ equals 600 MeV/fm³.

The results are plotted in Fig. 3. The solid circles represent the results for *re-scaled* resonance masses. The open circles represent the results for physical masses. The two lines connecting the points are obtained by fits according to:

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_q)}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} = 1 - c_1 \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T_c(\mu_q = 0)} \right)^2. \quad (28)$$

The μ_q -values are restricted within the range $0 \leq \mu_q \leq T_c$. μ_q is given in Eq. (6). For the re-scaled heavy masses, the fit parameters are $c_1 = 0.115(36)$ and $T_c(\mu_B = 0) = 196.3$ MeV. Plugging these parameters in Eq. (28), we get the top line in Fig. 3. The comparison with the lattice calculations Eq. (20) gives a satisfactory agreement, especially at low μ_B . Nevertheless, it is obvious that our results at large μ_B lie below the lattice ones. The reason for this discrepancy will be discussed later.

One might ask whether the pion gas with very heavy masses would be able to describe the lattice results? To answer this question, we refer to [17, 18]. In order to simulate the lattice QCD thermodynamics, for instance the rapid increase in ϵ near T_c , we need to include the

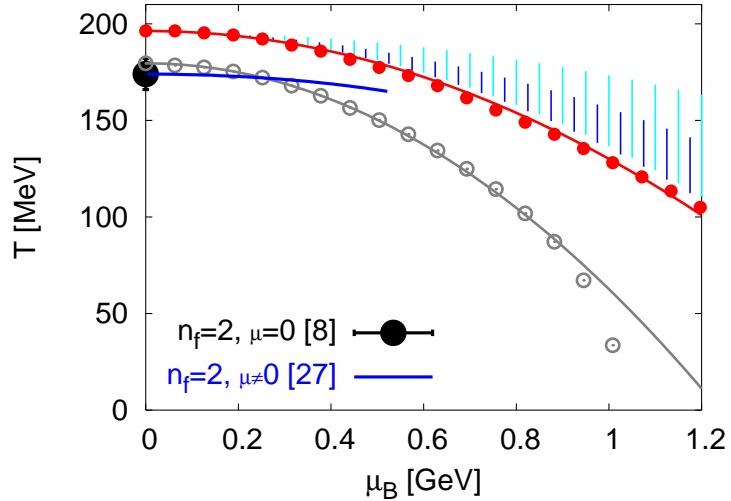


Fig. 3: $T - \mu_B$ phase diagram for two quark flavors $n_f = 2$. The vertical lines give the lattice results [4]. The short lines show the results according to a constant ϵ_c . The long ones are for constant T_c . The Lattice simulations are performed for large quark mass. The corresponding Goldstone pion gets a mass of 770 MeV. The solid circles give our results heavy quark masses. The results for physical quark masses are given by the open circles.

corresponding degrees of freedom in HRGM. A hadron gas of pions can reproduce $\sim 15\%$ of the lattice QCD thermodynamics. Including heavier resonances gives the correct QCD thermodynamics. Furthermore, for lattice calculations with very heavy quark masses (pure gauge) we need to include the *low-lying* glueballs [18].

As given above, the coefficient in the front of $(\mu_q/T)^2$ in Eq. (18) can be calculated in HRGM. For non-strange hadron resonances with re-scaled masses, the coefficient gets the value 0.0767. Comparing to Eq. (20), this value is obviously much better than the value of c_1 in describing the lattice results. As we will see, this discrepancy is to be related to the fact that c_1 has been calculated from fitting T_c at finite μ_B in the results which we have obtained from non-truncated $\epsilon(T, \mu_B)$. We should emphasize that all Taylor terms that are higher than the second one are explicitly excluded in deriving Eq. (18). This partially explains the disagreement between HRGM and lattice results shown so far. We also study the case for physical resonance masses. The fit parameters are $c_1 = 0.195(21)$ and $T_c(\mu = 0) = 175$ MeV. The coefficient in Eq. (18) is found to be 0.1368.

In the following, we confront the lattice results with HRGM results which have been

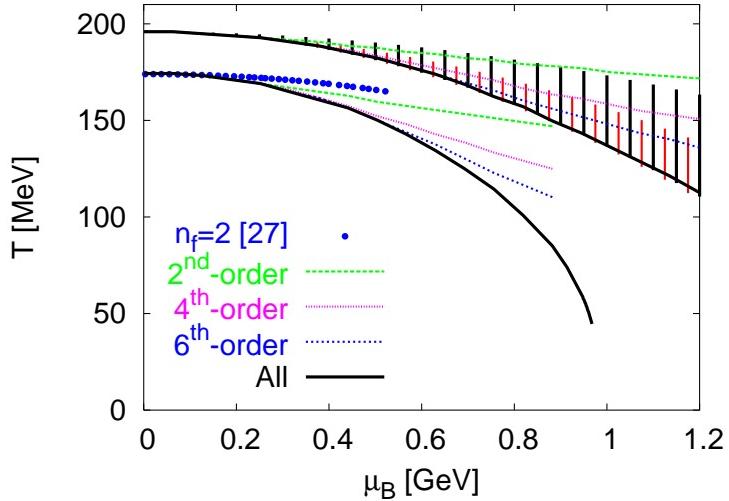


Fig. 4: The same as in Fig. 3. Here, we show the results obtained from the condition of constant ϵ_c truncated up the different Taylor orders. The truncation is obviously able to describe the lattice QCD simulations for different quark masses [4, 27]. The solid lines give our predictions for non-truncated trigonometric functions.

obtained from truncated expressions. We show the results in Fig. 4. We start with results from entire Taylor expansion for heavy resonance masses (solid line). This is equivalent to use Eq. (15) instead of Eq. (27). We note that this line shows almost the same behavior as that of the solid circles in Fig. 3. In deriving Eq. (15), the Boltzmann limit is assumed. The results from different truncations are also plotted. We find that the energy density truncated up to the second or fourth order of μ/T can describe the lattice results better than the solid line. The agreement between the curvatures of these two lines and that from the analytical expression Eq. (18) is excellent. The ability of truncated expression to produce results comparable to the lattice ones is to be explained by the fact that the lattice results themselves have been obtained from truncated thermodynamic expressions.

We plot in the same figure the HRGM results with physical masses. The curves obtained from different truncation terms in Eq. (15) represent our predictions when it will be possible to perform lattice simulations for two quark flavors with physical masses. These predictions has to be checked by future lattice simulations. We note that the solid line is comparable to the bottom points plotted in Fig. 3. The quark masses used in Ref. [27] are relative heavy. Nevertheless, we see that the second order (dashed line) agrees very well with these lattice results [27] (solid circles).

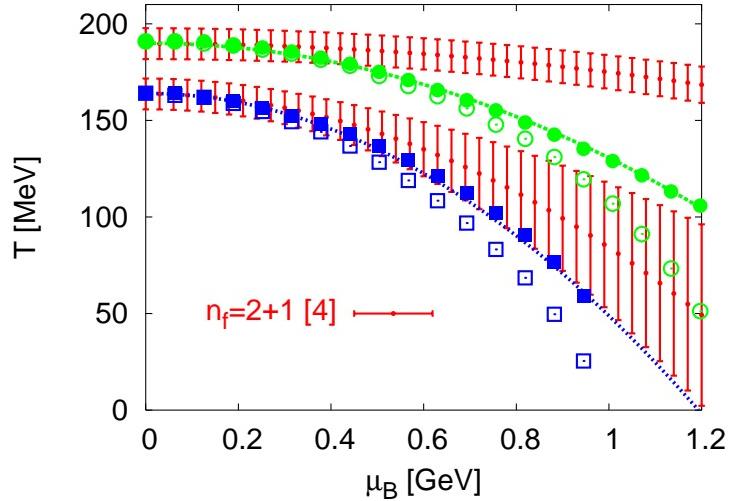


Fig. 5: The $T - \mu_B$ phase diagram for $n_f = 3$. The vertical short lines represent the lattice results [4]. The above band corresponds to heavy quark masses. The bottom one is for physical masses. The solid circles are our results for heavy resonances and for $\mu_s = 0$. The open circles are for $\mu_s = f(\mu_B, T)$. The squares give the results for the physical masses. The curves are fitted according to Eq. (28).

B. Results for three flavors

We have to include strangeness chemical potential μ_s (Sec. II A). Assuming that the three quarks are degenerate, we can use the same critical energy density as done in previous section. The results are shown in Fig. 5. The solid circles show the results for *re-scaled* heavy resonance masses. As done in lattice calculations, we first set $\mu_s = 0$. The resulting points (solid circles) are fitted within the range $0 \leq \mu_q \leq T_c$ according to Eq. (28). The fit parameters are $T_c = 190$ MeV and $c_1 = 0.1016$. The coefficient in front of $(\mu/T)^2$ in Eq. (18) is 0.0505. Comparing with Eq. (22), this value can describe the lattice curvature much better than c_1 . We also calculate μ_s in dependence on μ_B and T assuming strangeness conservation. The open circles show the $T_c - \mu_B$ diagram corresponding to this value of μ_s . We note that the former case ($\mu_s = 0$) is much closer to the lattice results than the latter one. The reason is, as we mentioned above, that μ_s in lattice calculations used to be assigned to zero.

The results for physical masses are also shown in Fig. 5. The solid squares represent the results at $\mu_s = 0$. These points are fitted according Eq. (28). The fit parameters are $T_c = 164$ MeV and $c_1 = 0.17$. The coefficient in Eq. (18) takes the value 0.1122, which agrees very well with Eq. (23). The open squares represent the results at μ_s that depends on

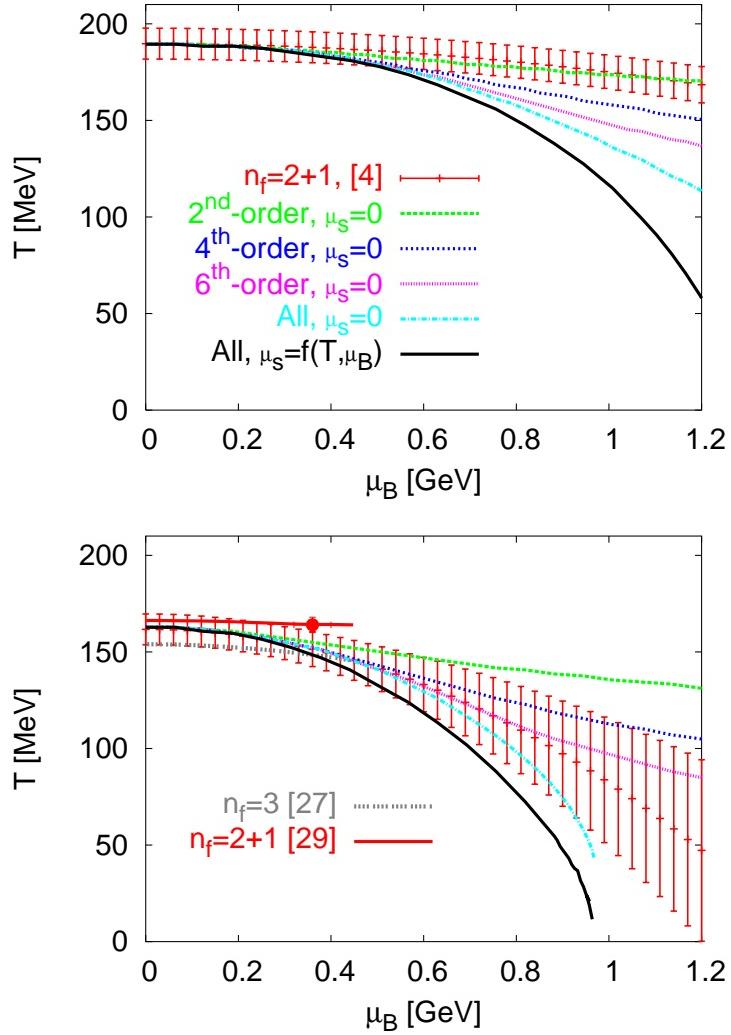


Fig. 6: $T - \mu_B$ phase diagram as in Fig. 5. Here, we check the effects of truncated trigonometric functions. The top panel shows the results for heavy masses. Truncating $\epsilon(T, \mu_B)$ up to second order reproduces the lattice results [4]. In the bottom panel we show the results with physical masses. the lattice results [4] are very well reproduced by the condition of constant truncated ϵ . The results from non-truncated ϵ at $\mu_s = 0$ and $\mu_s = f(T, \mu_B)$ are also plotted, the bottom curves, respectively. The agreement with the lattice simulations [27, 29] is also convincing

μ_B and T . The results with *re-scaled* resonance masses are given as circles. For $\mu_s = 0$, we get results closer to lattice results than for $\mu_s = f(T, \mu_B)$. In this figure, the energy density is calculated according to Eq. (27). In other words, the results plotted here are deduced from expression like Eq. (15), i.e. without any truncations.

We plot in Fig. 6 the results from different truncations, in order to compare HRGM

results with lattice simulations. For heavy masses the results are given in the top panel. The results for physical masses are given in the bottom panel. It is clear that the truncation up to the second order gives results in a good agreement with the lattice simulations [4]. With higher truncations, we get curves with larger curvatures. We also plot two curves from non-truncated expressions for the trigonometric functions. The solid curve is obtained by computing μ_s in dependence on T and μ_B . Obviously, it is identical to the solid symbols plotted in Fig. 5. The dashed curve - next to the solid one - shows the results in which μ_s is entirely vanishing. It gives the same behavior as that of the open symbols in Fig. 5.

We can so far conclude that the lattice results [4] can be reproduced by HRGM, if the trigonometric functions are truncated in the same way. The lattice curvature within the region $0 \leq \mu_q \leq T_c$ can excellently be described by HRGM.

In the bottom panel, we show other three flavor lattice results. In Ref. [27], the numerical simulations have been performed with Wilson gauge action and three degenerate flavors of staggered fermions. The quark masses are ranging between $0.025 \leq am_q \leq 0.04$. It is clear that our results can reproduce the structure given by these data. We see that the curvature can be described by second or fourth order in HRGM. This is also valid for $n_f = 2 + 1$ lattice results [29]. In this case, the quark masses $am_{u,d} = 0.0092$ and $am_s = 0.25$. Chiral extrapolations are done by heavier light quark masses. We also plot the latest calculations of the location of the endpoint. The endpoint in [30] lies at $\mu_B = 420$ MeV. The corresponding temperature has not yet been calculated. The endpoint in [29] has the coordinates $\mu_B = 360 \pm 40$ MeV and $T = 162 \pm 2$ MeV. As discussed above, we assume that the existence of endpoint does not affect our results.

VI. RADIUS OF CONVERGENCE

As we have seen, for a reliable comparison with the current lattice simulations, we have to apply truncations in the thermodynamic expressions in HRGM. Our objective here is to check the efficiency of truncated series in locating the phase diagram. The radius of convergence reflects the singularity near T_c . It approaches unity near T_c . The energy density normalized to T^4 can be expressed as a trigonometric function depending on the ratio μ/T [19] (Sec. III). We use the property that the energy density is an even function in μ_B/T and therefore write

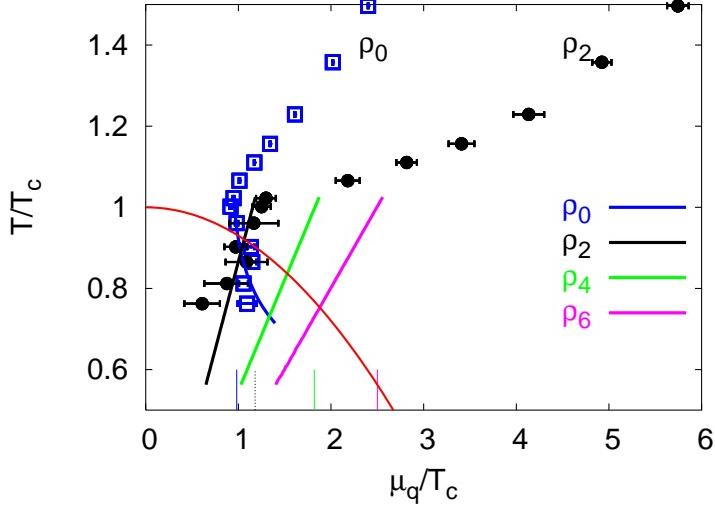


Fig. 7: Comparison between radii of convergence from the lattice [30] (points) and HRGM (lines). There is an excellent agreement with the existing lattice results. The T_c -curvature has been calculated by using lattice results with two flavors (Fig. 3). The short vertical lines give the values of corresponding radii at T_c .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\epsilon(T, \mu_B)}{T^4} &= \epsilon_m(T) + \epsilon_b(T) \cosh\left(\frac{\mu_B}{T}\right) \\ &\approx \epsilon_b(T) \left[c_2 \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T}\right)^2 + c_4 \left(\frac{\mu_q}{T}\right)^4 \dots \right], \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where $c_n = (T_c/T)^n 3^n/n!$ and n is an even positive integer. The radius of convergence of Taylor expansion of the partition function, Eq. (15) is to be estimated by the ratios of subsequent expansion coefficients,

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+2}} \right|^{1/2}. \quad (30)$$

Since the expansion is an even series of μ_B/T , the square root is expected to arise. In order to calculate the zero order radius, we recall the results at $\mu = 0$ (not included in Eq. (29)).

$$\rho_0 = \left(\frac{c_0}{c_2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{T}{T_c} \left[\frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{\epsilon_m(T)}{\epsilon_b(T, \mu_q = 0)} + 1 \right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (31)$$

It is clear that ρ_0 , in contrast to the other radii, is T -dependent. In Fig. 7, we find that close to T_c , $\rho_0 = 0.982$, $\rho_2 = 1.18$, $\rho_4 = 1.82$ and $\rho_6 = 2.5$. These values are shown as short vertical lines. The results agree very well with the available lattice results [30]; as $\rho_0 \rightarrow 1$. The radius of convergence approximately gives the lower bound for the critical

endpoint ($\mu_q \geq T_c$). Obviously this value is higher than the recent lattice results [24, 29]. In principle, one expects that due to the absence of critical behavior in HRGM, the Taylor expansion, Eq. (29), has an infinite convergence radius for all temperatures. At T_c and for the convergence radius $\rho = 1$, one expects that the hadron degrees of freedom are indistinguishable from the degrees of freedom in QGP. On the other hand, the radii ρ from lattice simulations are bounded from above by the location of phase transition. Therefore, it is expected that the radii in Eq. (30) stay close to unity near T_c . In fact, this is the case for our low-order coefficients. The agreement between our results and the lattice ones is convincing. There are no published lattice results on the 6th-order radius of divergence. Nevertheless, according to our expansion coefficients, we expect that ρ are steadily changing.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

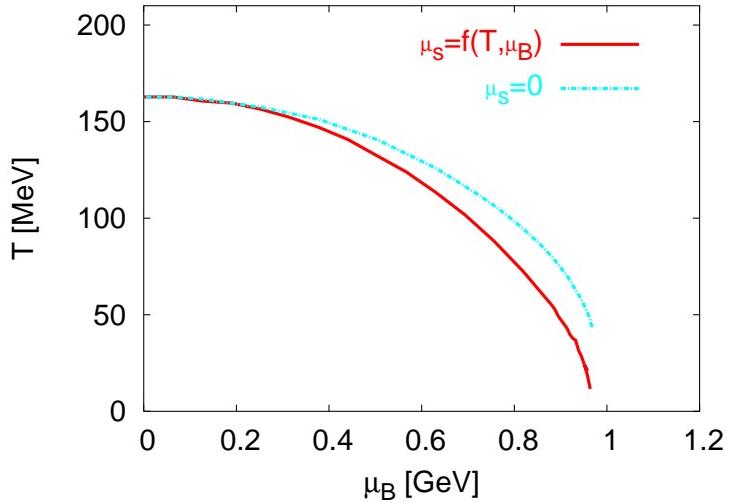


Fig. 8: Summary of our results on the QCD phase transition. In calculating both curves, we use all hadron resonances and suppose that the isospin chemical potential is vanishing. To obtain the top curve, we assigned μ_s to zero. μ_s is calculated in dependence on T and μ_B . The results are given by the bottom curve. We note that both curves will cross the abscissa at the point of normal nuclear density.

We used HRGM to draw up $T_c - \mu_B$ diagram. The transition temperature T_c from hadronic matter to QGP has been determined according to a condition of constant energy density. Its value is taken from lattice QCD simulations at zero chemical potential and assumed to remain constant along the entire μ_B -axis. We checked the influence of s quark

chemical potential μ_s on T_c . For including μ_s , we applied two models. In the first one, we explicitly calculated μ_s in dependence on T and μ_B under the condition that the net strangeness vanishes. In the second one, we assigned, as the case in lattice QCD simulations, zero to μ_s for all T and μ_B . The first case, $\mu_s = f(T, \mu_B)$, is of great interest for heavy-ion collisions. Furthermore, under this consideration, we expect that the strange quantum number is entirely conserved. This is not the case in the second model. Nevertheless, with the last assignment, the current lattice results are very well reproduced. On the other hand, one can apply the second model for current and future heavy-ion collisions. At BNL-RHIC and CERN-LHC energies, for instance, μ_B (and consequently μ_s) is very small. We have shown that the proper condition that guarantees vanishing strangeness in QGP is to set $\mu_s = \mu_q$. We did not check this explicitly. But it is obvious that $T_c(\mu_B, \mu_s = 0)$ quantitatively is not very much different from $T_c(\mu_B, \mu_s(T, \mu_B))$ at small μ_B .

We have taken into consideration all hadron resonances given in particle data booklet with masses up to 2 GeV. For a reliable comparison with lattice, we have re-scaled the resonance masses to be comparable to the quark masses used in lattice simulations. With excluding the strange resonances, we compared our results with $n_f = 2$ lattice results. With including all resonances, we reproduced $n_f = 2 + 1$ lattice results. We note that increasing μ_B and μ_s leads to monotonic decrease in T_c . The results from HRGM match very well with the lattice simulations, especially within the μ_B -range in which the lattice calculations are most reliable ($\mu_B/T \approx 3T_c$). The agreement turns to be excellent, when we take into consideration the truncations done in calculating the thermodynamical quantity ϵ .

Besides this excellent agreement in the indirect calculation of T_c via constant energy density, we found that the analytical expression of $T_c(\mu)$ up to the second order of (μ/T) greatly reproduced the curvatures calculated on lattice for different quark masses and flavor numbers.

Fig. 8 summarizes our conclusions. The QCD phase diagram is plotted for a system including light as well as strange quarks. The Taylor expansion of energy density is not truncated. The two curves represents our predictions, when it will be possible to perform lattice simulations for physical masses and without the need to truncate the Taylor expansion. As $T \rightarrow 0$, we note that both curves will cross the abscissa at almost one point. It is obvious that this point is corresponding to the normal nuclear density. The latter is related to $\mu_B \sim 0.979$ GeV. The nature of the phase transition at very low temperatures does not

lie within the scope of this work. However, there are many indications that the transition at $T = 0$ occurs according to modification in the particle correlations. Changing the correlation leads to quantum phenomena, like quantum entropy [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. We also note that by switching on μ_s an increase in T_c is expected. At small μ_B , the two curves are coincide.

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